

BEING THE "ONE" MAN, HE'LL RUN, T. R. SAYS

Terms of Miners Rejected, Coal Strike Is Now Feared

WEATHER—Fair to-night and Wednesday.

FINAL
EDITION.

The



The World

"Circulation Books Open to All."

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MINE OWNERS TURN DOWN DEMAND FOR HIGHER PAY; GREAT STRIKE PROBABLE

Unanimous Decision Reached
at the Meeting in This City
This Afternoon.

TO REPORT TO MINERS.

Committee Named to Notify
the Employees on March 13
—Price of Coal Goes Up.

The coal operators who met to-day at No. 143 Liberty street to the number of 150—the largest meeting of mine-owners and managers in the history of the industry—unanimously decided this afternoon to refuse the demands of the mine workers for a 20 per cent. increase in wages, recognition of the union by collective bargaining and an eight-hour day. A committee of operators was appointed to meet the committee of the miners on March 13 and give them the answer.

The committee to draft the refusal was then appointed. Its members are J. L. Cate, Alvin Markle, Percy Madala, E. B. Thomas, W. H. Truesdale, F. D. Underwood, George F. Baer, Lawrence Williams, Joseph Dixon and L. F. Loree.

It was believed by the coal merchants that their decision would mean a strike. But they can better afford to face a strike, they said, than grant the demands and then confront the public with a tremendous increase in the price of coal, which the 20 per cent. increase of the cost of mining would make necessary.

COMMITTEE IS CLOTHED WITH FULL POWER TO ACT.

The resolution passed to-day gives the committee "full power to represent the anthracite operators." It instructs the members "to formulate a reply in writing to the anthracite mine workers declining their demands."

The committee will meet on Tuesday next at 2 o'clock P. M. At that time their formal reply will be ready. When the operators and the miners' representatives first conferred it was agreed that there should be another meeting on or about March 13. At this meeting the reply of the operators will be read. It was said that nothing would be given out about the reply until it was in the miners' hands.

From the wording of the resolution passed to-day it was taken by some that negotiations were not necessarily ended. The fact that the sub-committee of the operators was appointed "with full power" was taken to mean that there might be further talks with the miners' delegates.

It was recalled that on previous occasions the operators have at the start refused the demands of the men, but that this did not mean that there were to be no further conferences.

SUPPLY OF COAL IS ALREADY VERY SCARCE.

While the coal operators were in conference, it was the talk of the trade that coal was already scarce because of the anticipation of a general strike or at least a suspension of the mines. Accordingly the price is going up for hard coal and there has been a rise, too, in the bituminous product.

The scarcity is caused by the call on the dealers by those who wish to have a good supply on hand by April 1, the time when the agreement of the operators with the miners ends. It is explained that the rate of the operating companies to the wholesale dealers remains the same, but those who wish to obtain a supply for the retail trade have to bid for it in the market. Many of the independent coal dealers have raised the price from 50 cents to \$2 a ton.

When the operators went into session it was said the anthracite supply would be under consideration, as well as the reply to the demands of the miners. More than 100 operators were represented at the conference, and each one was supposed to make a report as to the reserve coal, so the combined interests would know where they stood in the event of a strike.

COLD CUTS DOWN THE RESERVE SUPPLY.

It is unquestioned that the reserve supply is low because of the protracted cold of the winter, when the operators were unable to meet the demand with

TAXICAB PLUCKS MAN OFF CAR STEP; WHEELS CRUSH HIM

Mob Halts Broadway Chauffeur in Rush From Opera Singer Victim.

A taxicab racing up Broadway on the wrong side of the street sidwheeled the rear step of a southbound trolley car at Thirty-eighth street this afternoon and plucked M. Missenson, a singer in the Chicago Opera Company, now at the Metropolitan Opera House, off the car, flung him on the pavement, dragged him a dozen feet and ran over him.

The singer's clothes, even his shoes, were ripped off, his right leg was broken, his right wrist fractured and he was internally injured. He was rushed to the New York Hospital in a dangerous condition.

The taxicab was driven by Leonard Rapp of No. 151 Second avenue. A pretty girl inside said her name was Kitty Cobb and then fled in another taxicab. The chauffeur was rushed and threatened by the crowd who witnessed the accident before several policemen rescued him.

The singer had no warning. He had come downtown from his boarding place, No. 353 Prospect avenue, Brooklyn, to attend rehearsals. He had one foot down from the step of the car, which had stopped, when the taxicab flew round the end of the car and rushed up the thoroughfare, wiping the singer off the step.

The taxicab was hitting up such a pace that the chauffeur could not stop it within fifty feet. When he did stop he was surrounded by a howling mob. His fare shrieked and quickly got away.

The injured singer did not lose consciousness, and was groaning and writhing in agony when the ambulance arrived.

The chauffeur was locked up in the West Thirtieth street station. He is employed by the Cab and Taxi Company of No. 112 East Thirty-first street.

\$6,000 EARRING, LOST AT OPERA, IS RECOVERED

Jewel Is Returned to Mrs. Thomas, Former Wife of Frank Gould, by Police.

The \$6,000 diamond and emerald earring, which was lost at the opera by Mrs. Ralph H. Thomas last night was to-day returned to her. It was found by Mrs. J. K. O. Sherwood of No. 8 West Fifty-fifth street.

As long as Mrs. Sherwood read in the newspapers to-day that the earring was the property of Mrs. Thomas she notified the police of the West Thirtieth street station she had found it and wished to insure its prompt return to Mrs. Thomas.

Detective Kenny was assigned to the case, and he reported late this afternoon that the valuable bit of jewelry had been placed in Mrs. Thomas's hands.

Mrs. Thomas was at one time Mrs. Frank Gould, and before she married Mr. Gould was Miss Helen Kelly. The earring is one of her jewels that she prizes most highly.

Girl Stenographer Killed by Gas. Nellie Tomhill, aged twenty-two, a stenographer, was found dead at her home, No. 125 Waverly place this afternoon. Gas was escaping from a stove in a room adjoining her bedroom. It is believed her death was accidental.

LAWYER ACCUSED IN THE CONTEST OF MILLIONAIRE'S WILL

Niece of Late Joseph Parker Says James M. Townsend Unduly Influenced Him.

FULL DENIAL IS MADE.

De Lancey Nicoll, Representing the Beneficiary, Makes Vigorous Defense of Client.

Declaring that James M. Townsend, for many years a prominent lawyer of this city and associate lecturer of the Yale Law School, unduly influenced her uncle, the late Joseph Parker, millionaire blotting paper manufacturer, and caused him to make a will by which Townsend inherited all but \$100,000 of a \$1,300,000 estate, Katherine B. Trowbridge has brought suit in the Supreme Court attacking the validity of the will.

That the suit had been started became known this afternoon when an answer was filed by Thomas R. Trowbridge and J. Parker Trowbridge, brothers of the plaintiff, who, it appears, are named as co-defendants in the case.

The Trowbridge brothers admit practically all the allegations of the complaint, declaring that their uncle, an old bachelor, was of unsound mind for a long time prior to his death and was completely dominated and influenced by Townsend, who was his lawyer for seventeen years.

By the terms of the will, which was supposed to have been executed by Parker Jan. 27, 1910, shortly before his death, the plaintiff was left only \$5,000 and the other relatives of the aged blotting paper man fared equally as poorly. While Townsend was named as sole executor and chief beneficiary.

BIG ARRAY OF LAWYERS IN THIS WILL CONTEST.

An array of legal talent has been retained in the case. Jerome H. Rand & Kresel represent the plaintiff, while Nicoll, Annable & Lindsey are counsel for Townsend. The following statement was given out by De Lancey Nicoll, in defense of Mr. Townsend:

"All those who know Mr. Townsend, especially his brethren of the New York bar, among whom he has labored honorably and successfully for thirty years, and his friends in New Haven, where he was born, and where, as an associate lecturer of the Yale Law School, he has for many years taught the science of law, will require no denial of his high character and his high standing in the community. The will in the complaint, which has been filed to set aside the will of Joseph Parker.

"Joseph Parker died in this city at the Hotel Marie Antoinette on May 9, 1910. On Jan. 27, 1910, he made his last will and testament, which without objection from any of his heirs or next of kin, was duly admitted to probate in the County of New York on June 14, 1910.

"The will was not drawn by Mr. Townsend, as falsely suggested in the complaint, but by Thomas Thacher of the firm of Simpson, Thomas & Hart, one of the leading members of the bar, who attended to its execution as well as its probate. The will made discriminating disposition of property, evidencing the clear and reasonable mind of the testator. He made substantial bequests to nephews, nieces, cousins and friends. He gave the control of Joseph Parker & Son's company, a successful corporation in Connecticut, engaged in the manufacture of blotting paper, to his business associates, not relatives, bequeathing them 1,100 shares out of a total of 1,300.

SOME OF THE TESTATOR'S CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

"He left \$10,000 to Yale College to establish a scholarship to be known as the 'Ella Thacher Parker Scholarship,' in memory of his sister, Ella Thacher Parker. He gave \$5,000 to the American Female Guardian Society, and then made his relative, Mr. Townsend, or his children, in case he did not survive Mr. Parker, his residuary legatee and sole executor. In due course, the wishes of the testator were carried out by the executor, and all the legacies paid. The whole estate amounted to about \$2,000,000.

"Mr. Parker took charge of his own property, invested and reinvested it up to the very hour of his death. The reasons which have inspired one or more of the next of kin at this late date to begin an action to overthrow the will will be developed at the trial."

MRS. TAFT GASPS AT HORROR TALES OF MILL STRIKE

President's Wife Hears Congress Told How Women Were Clubbed and Babies Jailed.

WAS A DRAMATIC SCENE.

Spectators Sob as Witnesses Give Details of Riot Conditions in Lawrence.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The climax of developments so far in the Lawrence brutality probe came this afternoon when Mrs. Taft, first lady of the land, sitting amidst the House Rules Committee, heard the story of cruelty to women and children as told by John Knebel of Philadelphia.

Gaps of horror came from the lips of the wife of the President; half a hundred other handsomely dressed women in the committee room sobbed, while the stolid Congressmen sat stunned. The dramatic recital of the treatment of women and children given by Knebel, whose emotion made it difficult for him to speak at times, caused a scene such as probably never before was witnessed in a Congressional committee room.

Knebel told of children being thrown into jail cells and kept a whole day without food. He said little ones had been torn from their mothers' arms to be sent to the Lawrence poor farm after the authorities had prevented the sending of the children from the strike ridden town.

Miss Margaret Sanger, a New York trained nurse, described the two shipments of children who had been taken from Lawrence to New York.

CHILDREN GRABBED MEAT AND ATE FROM HANDS.

"These children were emaciated and hungry," she said. "A majority of them suffered from adenoids and enlarged tonsils. In the first shipment to New York there were 119 children. Only four of them were under two and the weather was bitter cold. About twenty had overcoats. When they were given a supper on their arrival in New York they grabbed the meat from the table in a manner that would have brought tears to your eyes."

Mrs. Tom Camilla, a Philadelphia vocal student and Sunday school teacher, and a member of one of the committees that sought to get the children out of Lawrence, told of the scenes at the railroad station in Lawrence. She related how she had endeavored to lead the children from the station to the train.

"YOU ARE KILLING THEM," SHE TOLD POLICE.

"For some reason the children got out ahead of me," she said, "and instead of the women and children were buried into a struggling mass by the police. I was squeezed against the wall of the waiting room and was terribly frightened."

"The crowd in front of me was so dense that I could see little. I called out to the police to be careful of the children. You're killing them! Later when I sought to accompany them to the police station I was told that I'd better stay away or I'd be clubbed, too."

Miss Camilla admitted that she saw go clubbing of women or children in the station but no injury after the way.

"I did see the police clubbing women in the patrol wagon," she said. "The wagon was crowded and the police were thrashing the women about with their clubs."

It was while Miss Camilla was testifying that Mrs. Taft arrived at the committee room. She showed great interest in the proceedings and remained throughout the morning.

Miss Camilla told of detectives visiting the homes of parents of Lawrence children threatening them if they sent their children away.

"In all cases where children were to be taken to Philadelphia," asked Chairman Henry, "did you have the parents' consent?" "In every case," she said.

"There was nothing in the nature of kidnapping," "Absolutely not, and we took every precaution to assure them that the homes intended for the children should have the best possible surroundings."

Simon Knebel, quoted above, was the next witness.

Wife of President Taft, Who Heard Recit of Mill Strike Horrors



CASE OF BRANDT IS NOW FOUGHT IN THE SENATE

Bill to Set Convictions Aside Brings Out Calls for a Deeper Inquiry.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Brandt case was fought all over again in the Senate to-day when the McCallahan bill giving the Judge who pronounced sentence upon a plea of guilty the right to set the conviction aside at a subsequent period was reported by the Codes Committee and advanced to third reading.

"It seems to me highly proper," said Senator Walbridge, "that this Legislature should take steps to make a full investigation in this connection. I don't think that any case has occurred within the recollection of any Senator here which has done so much to bring the proceedings of criminal justice into disrepute and contempt."

"There should be some way of stripping the whole thing from the tangle of technicalities and getting down to the real facts, and I think an investigation would be proper in order that the Judge who inflicted this appalling sentence should have an opportunity to have his act fully justified or else should be removed."

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan said that he had known Judge Rosakay since he was a boy and paid a tribute to his integrity. Admitting that the Brandt sentence seemed unduly severe, he said that the case might be found in an unusual epidemic of ignorance about the time his case was disposed of.

"No doubt there is still some mystery in this case," remarked Senator Wagner, "and everybody is interested in having it cleared up."

The February Grand Jury, which would have been discharged at the end of the month but for its investigation of the Brandt case, reconvened this afternoon and heard witnesses in the matter of the District Attorney's attempt to show that BBrandt was sent to prison for thirty years as the result of a conspiracy.

The first witness called was Rev.

BIG BRITISH COAL STRIKE HALTS AMERICAN LINERS.

Coal Shortage Forces Steamers New York and Philadelphia to Cancel Sailings.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, March 5.—The sailings of the Atlantic Line steamships Philadelphia and New York from this port for New York on March 13 and March 20, respectively, have been cancelled in consequence of the coal strike.

LONDON, March 5.—Railroad workers throughout the United Kingdom continue to be discharged from their employment owing to the shortage of coal necessitating the restriction of the train service. At Newcastle this morning another 1,000 men were added to those who have been thrown out of work on account of the coal strike. The train services are being further curtailed in all parts.

The cross-Channel service between France and England has been reduced to one steamer daily on the line running between Folkestone and Boulogne.

HORSES GO ON RAMPAGE.

Young Bloods From Kentucky Create Excitement on 34th St.

A pair of grown young horses that arrived here from Kentucky to-day, and were being led across Thirty-fourth street from the North River by an employee of Fiss, Doer & Carroll, took fright at an automobile between Sixth and Seventh avenues and bolted for the sidewalk.

The mother was dragged in the harness and David Robinson, a travelling salesman from the West, was knocked down and trampled in front of the Herald Square Hotel. The runaway were stopped at Sixth avenue when their halter ropes were tangled about an "L" pillar. The sidewalks were thronged at the time, and there was great excitement as the crowd scrambled out of the way of the plunging animals.

When Robinson was picked up and carried into the hotel, where he is a guest, he refused to accept the attention of an ambulance surgeon. His nose and forehead were cut, but his injuries are not serious.

"ONLY MAN FOR JOB," MUST RUN FOR PEOPLE, ROOSEVELT WROTE LAST

New Letter Tells How He Changed His Views of "Genuine Calamity" as He Previously Termed His Nomination.

"WHAT I SAID ALL ALONG," IS COLONEL'S COMMENT.

"Won't Leave My Hands Tied," and Removes Entire Aldine Club From Ananias Club.

ROOSEVELT TO EDITOR VAN VALKENBURG, JUNE 11, 1911:

I have expressed myself perfectly freely to a large number of men in this matter, always to the same effect: that you, for instance, personally, and those who were with you at lunch at my house, and Jimmy Clifford, Finchet, Jim Gerfield and Representative Madison and John Loch and Secretary Meyer and Secretary Stimson, all alike, just exactly what I have said always, that I would not be a candidate in 1912 again, and that I had no intention of taking any part in the nomination for or against any candidate.

ROOSEVELT LETTER TO EDITOR MOORE, AUG. 18, 1911:

I feel that I have a right to ask all my friends, if necessary, actively to work to prevent any such movement. I should esteem it a genuine calamity if such a movement were undertaken.

AND NOW

COMES THIS LETTER TO EDITOR FRANK A. MUNSEY.

What I have said to you and what I am about to say to you now, I have, for instance, said not only to other friends who think I ought to be renominated, but to friends (and foes) who think I ought not to be renominated, provided only I could trust their sincerity, intelligence and truthfulness.

I am not and shall not be a candidate. I shall not seek renomination nor would I accept it, if it came to me as the result of an intrigue, but I will not tie my hands by a statement which would make it difficult or impossible for me to serve the public by undertaking a great task, if the people, as a whole, seemed definitely to come to the conclusion I ought to do the task.

After the election of 1904, I announced that I would not be a candidate for renomination. Friends suggested that I should use some such formula as stating that I would not be a candidate in 1908 because of the custom that has grown up not to elect a man as President for a third consecutive term; but on thinking it over I became convinced that if I used such language it would inevitably be taken as an announcement that I would be a candidate for another term in 1912—and this in spite of the fact that the language, if taken literally, would only have referred to 1908 and have had no more bearing on 1912 than on 1916 or 1920.

Col. Roosevelt highly enriched the "Won't and Will Letters of an Ex-President" to-day by giving out a letter written to Frank A. Munsey, the publisher, Jan. 16, 1912, which is of a "Maybe" variety and indicates that as far back as last January, at least, the Colonel's mind had turned to a serious scrutiny of his chances for a renomination.

Importance is attached to this letter by the Colonel because, he says, it is documentary proof that he has all along been anxious to evade the responsibility of leading a cause, but was always prepared to submit himself to a general demand of the people. This letter discloses the "saving clause," which the Colonel insists appeared in all his letters.

SAYS THAT HE HAS SAID IT ALL ALONG.

"Here's a letter," announced the Colonel, as he came from his Outlook office, after a brief chat with W. Bourke Cockran and William Allen White, "which you may publish. Now to every man with whom I talked, to every man to whom I wrote, I made the same statement; I wrote it in a hundred letters and said it again and again and again. Take it; use what you wish."

The letter takes up sixteen pages of closely typewritten matter. The part of it directly bearing on the renomination of the Colonel's Bill letters with the appearance of his hat in the ring in 1912, the Colonel pointed out, and urged that this portion be published in not the entire letter.

The letter to Mr. Munsey, in part, is as follows:

It seems to me that in the editorial you have stated the case exactly—so exactly, my dear Mr. Munsey, that to my mind it in itself forms the answer to the request you make—that I should openly announce that if nominated I should not refuse the nomination.

You say that my keeping silence leads to misconception, and gives opportunity for my enemies to make every kind of statement about me, and to create in the minds of the people a false impression of me; some good people being led by my silence into the belief that it is useless to try to nominate me, because I would certainly refuse, and others being led into the belief that I am underhandedly intriguing for what I dare not openly ask; so that the impression of the public is detrimental to me.

I entirely agree with you as to the fact that my silence is deliberately misrepresented by my enemies, with the purpose of confusing good people and getting them to take a wrong view; and moreover, I entirely agree with you that this purpose is at least partly achieved.

The trouble is that as so often happens, this is a case where any courage pursued would lead to just such misrepresentation, just such misunderstanding and just such puzzling of the minds of good people. Personally, I think that any other course than the one that I am adopting would at present lead to even more misrepresentation and misunderstanding than actually exists.

IS "DELIGHTED" TO DEFINE HIS POSITION.

As I have again and again said, I am delighted to state my position fully and frankly, not only to any sincere and honest supporter, but to any sincere and honest opponent. What I have said to you and am about to say to you I have, for instance, said not only to other friends who think I ought to be renominated,